

TEACHERS TO HAVE RETIREMENT FUND

Measure Adopted by Senate Yesterday—Firemen Also Win Long Fight.

NOTORIOUS "PINK TEA" BILL PASSES HOUSE

Delegate Page Scores Victory in Movement for Compulsory Education—Chaotic Conditions in Legislative Circles Most Marked Feature of Situation Now.

Important Measures Passed Yesterday

HOUSE.
Byrd liquor bill, as amended. To correct erroneous assessments of land. To prohibit gambling for small amounts, except in competition for prize. (The Pink tea bill.) To regulate the practice of veterinary surgery. To prohibit councilmen from being interested in city contracts. To regulate bills of exception by courts in vacation. To require the attendance of children of certain ages on the public schools of the State.
SENATE.
To create a fireman's relief fund. To regulate the employment of children in factories, workshops, mercantile establishments and mines. Appropriation of \$17,500 to the State Board of Agriculture and Immigration. To authorize the government to acquire title to Jamestown Exposition property at Sewell's Point, near Norfolk, Va. To provide a retirement fund for public school teachers.

BY LEWIS H. MACHEN.

HAGS is the only word to describe the present legislative situation. Yesterday the House of Delegates during most of the forenoon, and the Senate during most of the afternoon, wrangled over the question of whether the Governor should be requested to call an extra session, or the present session extended, or the session allowed to expire on next Saturday by constitutional limitation.

The House voted for an extended session for thirty days, with an adjournment from the 7th until the 30th, and indirectly rejected the proposition for a called session. The Senate, however, directly refused to ask for an extra session or to extend the session. If the action is not rescinded—and a vote to reconsider is pending—Judge Blackstone cannot be removed, unless the Governor should, of his own motion, call an extra session. Neither can the great mass of business now on the calendars of the two houses be disposed of. Indeed it is doubtful whether the session can be extended to Saturday night. Certainly it could not be, without the sacrifice of practically everything else upon the Senate calendar.

Remarkable Situation.
The situation would not be fully met by a concurrence in the resolution which has passed the House. That resolution excludes the consideration, during the extended session, of everything but the Blackstone matter. The House itself should call for enactment by Saturday night it would, of course, be out of the question for the General Assembly to come back later and decline to act upon the matter. There are many matters which might well attract the attention of the members for a day or two, even at their own expense.

The whole mixup is a fine illustration of the unwisdom of the sixteenth session, which excited the most acute interest for teachers of public schools who shall have served the State in that capacity for twenty years or more. Fair representatives of the profession thronged the lobbies and the galleries during the discussion, not only evincing keen interest, but appealing in a most bewitching and convincing manner for the votes of the members. The success of the measure in the Senate, against strong opposition, and the fact that a large majority of the other house are pledged to the bill, demonstrates the effectiveness of their work. The fact, too, that it will be many years before any of them will be qualified to receive the benefits of the bill makes their interest appear all the more patriotic.

The firemen's relief bill, which had passed the House, was passed by the Senate and now goes to the Governor. This is the culmination of a long struggle. Senator Parks, himself a fireman, had advocated the measure for years.

In the House his efficient ally was Delegate Markham, of Portsmouth, whose predecessor, Mr. Bland, was long champion of the bill. The Senate also authorized the sale of the Jamestown Exposition Grounds to the United States government, passed the child labor bill, with amendments, and disposed of other measures of interest, including the appropriation of \$17,500 to the Board of Agriculture.

Bills Passed by House.
The House, after a racy debate, passed the so-called "pink tea" bill, which prohibits betting at any kind of games. The present law allows the private playing at the so-called "square" games, provided not more than \$20 is won or lost within twenty-four hours. The proposed bill makes no distinction and the penny wager is branded as a misdemeanor. Should the Senate put the stamp of approval upon the measure, the gentleman's game of cards, (once) so familiar to quite a number of members of the Virginia Legislature, will be no longer a source of innocent merriment, but a crime. Just how such a law could be enforced without the invasion of private dwellings and apartments is not clear.

Whether rowdy games, played for

(Continued on Third Page.)

NINE-HOUR LAW

Railroads Make Provision for Increased Force of Operators.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Both the Pennsylvania and the Reading Railroads have made provision for meeting the Federal nine-hour law for operators and dispatchers in the railroad service, which goes into effect tomorrow. On the former 700 additional operators will be required, and about one-third that number are needed on the Reading.
The Pennsylvania Company will rely to a certain extent on its telephone service. The company has been taking men on since October, and while many others are to be had, most of its new men, it is said, were trained in the school opened in September at Bedford, Pa. Young men are instructed in the duties of a station agent as well as dispatchers. The Pennsylvania employs about 3,000 operators throughout its system.

Southern Complicates.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—All arrangements have been made by the Southern Railway Company for a compliance with the provisions of the Federal nine-hour law relative to operators and dispatchers in the railroad service, and the sixteen-hour law for trainmen, which becomes effective tomorrow. Between 100 and 250 additional operators will be required. Some of the more unimportant stations will be closed.

Norfolk and Western.

ROANOKE, Va., March 3.—The Norfolk and Western Railway Company today announced that the nine-hour law for telegraphers will be obeyed on that system, and will go into effect tomorrow.

On Seaboard Air Line.

NORFOLK, Va., March 3.—Executive Operating Officer Garrett, of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, today promulgated a general order, operative throughout the system, carrying into effect the nine-hour law for all operators in the operating department. The change goes into effect tomorrow.

HARRIMAN MEN ELECTED

Directors of Illinois Central Are Chosen At Law Without a Fight.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The long struggle for control of the Illinois Central Railroad was ended at least temporarily today, when the oft-adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders held its final session and elected four directors. With only formal protests recorded by the interested parties, Stuyvesant Fish, which have been opposing the administration of the road, R. H. Harriman and John Jacob Astor were re-elected. A. G. Hackstaff was chosen to fill the unexpired term of John C. Weir, and Joseph F. Titus was elected to succeed Stuyvesant Fish. Mr. Titus, however, is to serve only a few weeks, President Harahan announcing to the stockholders that J. Ogden Armour, of Chicago, will be chosen in place of Mr. Titus as soon as the stock owned by Mr. Armour can be transferred, thus making him a stockholder of record.

Mr. Fish was not present at the meeting and only a few of his allies were there. Neither were the bulk of the proxies held by Mr. Fish present to the proxy committee. The report of that body showed that 854,658 shares out of a total of 950,000 outstanding were entitled to be voted. Of these, 551,455 were held by President Harahan.

KENTUCKY MURDERS

Hargis Trial to Go Over Until Two Other Cases Are Heard.

JACKSON, Ky., March 3.—When the case against John Abner and John Smith, charged with the murder of James Cockrill, was called today, Judge Holt granted separate trials on motion of Abner's counsel, and the State elected to try Abner first. Counsel for Abner asked for a change of venue, and one hour in which to prepare affidavits was allowed by the court.

The trial of Beech Hargis for killing his father, Judge James Hargis, may go over till the Abner trial ends. Additional affidavits were filed by Beech Hargis today asking for a continuance, on the ground that the civil suit pending against Judge Hargis at Lexington for the murder of Dr. Cox would be called today. Judge Adams took the motion under advisement, but indicated that he would overrule the motion.

Fund for Teachers.
In the Senate yesterday the bill which excited the most acute interest for teachers of public schools who shall have served the State in that capacity for twenty years or more. Fair representatives of the profession thronged the lobbies and the galleries during the discussion, not only evincing keen interest, but appealing in a most bewitching and convincing manner for the votes of the members. The success of the measure in the Senate, against strong opposition, and the fact that a large majority of the other house are pledged to the bill, demonstrates the effectiveness of their work. The fact, too, that it will be many years before any of them will be qualified to receive the benefits of the bill makes their interest appear all the more patriotic.

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(Continued on Third Page.)

FEMALE SUFFRAGE BEFORE CONGRESS

Senate and House Committees Hear Question Discussed by Women.

SENATOR OWENS FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

At Conclusion of the Hearing Mrs. Upton Urged That Committees Report Either Favorably or Unfavorably on Question, So That Matter Might Be Discussed on Floor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The advocates of female suffrage were to-day given their annual opportunity to present pleas to Congress, the presentation to the Senate being made before the Committee on Woman's Suffrage, and to the House before the Judiciary Committee. Senator Clay, of Georgia, presided over the Senate committee, and the Rev. Anna Shaw, as the president of the National Female Suffrage Association, introduced the speakers, the first of whom was Mrs. Belva Lockwood, who has the distinction of being the only woman who ever made the race for the presidency. Mrs. Lockwood expressed confidence in the support of her cause by the committee. Mrs. Fannie Fernald, president of the Maine Woman's Suffrage Association, made an eloquent plea for "a voice in government which controls every interest we hold dear."

The House hearing was presided over by Chairman Jenkins, of the Judiciary Committee, and was in charge of Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, of Ohio. The speakers before the House committee were Miss Emma Gillette, of Washington; Mrs. Chapman Catt, of New York; Mrs. Richard W. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts; Senator Owens, of Oklahoma; Mrs. Emma Rank, of Maryland; Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, of New York; Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, of Pennsylvania, and Miss Kate Gordon, of Louisiana.

Male Riff-Raff.

Mrs. Catt showed that the condition of the women in foreign countries, and even in Great Britain, where such agitation of woman suffrage was now going on, was better than in the United States. She claimed that the male riff-raff of foreign countries who emigrated to these shores, after a year or two of residence, was given the ballot and allowed to vote on questions vitally affecting women. Still woman herself is denied the right to ballot.

Most of the speakers claimed that woman should be given the ballot as a matter of right. They pointed out that her education was equal and in a great many cases superior to that of man; claimed that to her was entrusted the training of the future voters of the country, and contended that if she was competent to raise her sons so that they might become good citizens, she certainly was competent to be given the right to ballot.

It was claimed by Miss Gordon that had it not been for "machine politics" Louisiana would have declared in favor of woman suffrage.

Mrs. Craigie advanced the claim that the action of the States in disfranchising woman was unconstitutional. The original Constitution, she said, made no restriction as between the sexes.

Influence of Motherhood.

Mrs. Boyer spoke of the influence of motherhood upon the future voters. She was interrupted by Mr. Alexander, of New York, who said that his mother had died forty-three years ago, and that the principles she taught her son had been voted by that son for the past forty years.

"If every one," replied Mrs. Boyer, "had had the surroundings, the environment and the ability of your mother's son, this room would be filled with Senators."

The address of Senator Owens was

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

AVERBUCH PICKED TO SLAY THE CHIEF

Chicago Police Learn He Had Been Chosen to Execute Death Order.

MAYOR AND CAPTAIN ALSO ON FATAL LIST

Young Russian Shot by Chief Shippee Attempted Suicide the Night He Was Chosen for Bloody Work—Several Important Arrests.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 3.—That Lazarus Averbuch, in attempting to assassinate Chief Shippee, carried out a commission instructed to him by a group of Chicago anarchists was declared by Assistant Chief of Police Schutler to-night to have been proven beyond a doubt. The discovery was made to-night. The group of anarchists also plotted to assassinate Mayor A. B. Busse and Captain P. O. O'Brien, of the detective bureau. The principals in the plot have not yet been discovered, but it was said that Averbuch was picked to execute the order of death at a meeting of anarchists which he attended last Thursday night. It was on that night upon his return to the home of his sister, Olga Averbuch, No. 218 Washburne avenue, that the young Russian contemplated suicide, as described by her to the police. Averbuch, instead of going to night school, as his sister declared he did, said to have been in nightly communication with a band of radical revolutionists, and it was at a meeting of these men that Averbuch was chosen to "remove" the police head.

"We have several important clues," said the assistant chief to-night, "which we believe will lead to the arrest of the conspirators. Olga Averbuch, who has been in communication with a band of radical revolutionists, and it was at a meeting of these men that Averbuch was chosen to 'remove' the police head."

Three Important Arrests.

While city, State and Federal authorities put plans on foot today to stamp out anarchy in Chicago, the police department pursued with new vigor its search through the haunts of radicals in the ghetto district for anarchists who might have a possible connection with the attempted assassination of Chief of Police Shippee yesterday. The net results of police activity during the day and evening was the rounding up of nine suspects.

Three arrests of anarchists, which the police considered important, were made late to-night. One who gave his name as Harry Goldstein, and is said to be an agent of the Edelstein Society, an anarchistic organization, at 407 Union Street, was taken into custody at Halsted and West Fourteenth Streets while distributing hand-bills of an anarchistic nature. The other suspects, whose names were withheld, were arrested and subjected to a rigid examination. One was taken at Halsted and West Taylor Streets and is other at Washington Street and Fifth Avenue in the Loop district.

A clew secured early in the day led to the arrest of Isadore Mareon, who for a time was believed to be the "curly-haired" companion of Averbuch, the would-be assassin, as described to the police by Olga Averbuch, sister of the dead man. This was later decided to be not the case, but Mareon admitted sufficient association with Chicago anarchists to warrant his being held. Another clue led to the arrest of a gambler.

Employees who could not hold their positions and get off to go to the races to bet could, on any pretense, step around the corner, make a bet and be at work in half an hour. The Rev. Mr. Sloan, who has done his best to abolish pool-rooms in New York and to regulate the gambling evil, recently stated that during the seven months

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WEATHER
Fair and colder.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

HANCOCK SPEAKS FOR RACING BILL

Declares That Men Who Introduced Measure Are Far Above Suspicion.

SAYS GRAY-PERCY BILL HAS KILLED POOLROOMS

Cites Letters from Ministers of the Gospel and from Public Men, Stating That Conditions Are Improved Under Proposed Measure—Admits Gambling Will Continue.

THE following letter has been received by The Times-Dispatch from Mr. Arthur B. Hancock, of Albemarle county, a breeder of thoroughbreds and an officer of the Virginia Breeders' Association. The communication is in reply to the charge made by Mr. Cranday Mackey regarding the racing bill introduced in the Legislature:

Charlottesville, Va., March 2, 1908.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir.—The Commonwealth's attorney, of Alexandria county, Cranday Mackey, Esq., published an article in to-day's Times-Dispatch, which contains many inaccuracies and statements not founded on facts. I have not seen bill No. 421, but will take the liberty to say that it is a close copy of the Gray-Percy Law of New York State and show that racing as conducted under that law is not a menace, but a great advantage to any State or community.

In the first place, Mr. Mackey says that this bill was "gotten through the Legislature of New York by the race-track gamblers themselves." This bill is indorsed by the Jockey Club of New York, which includes amongst its members such men as Messrs. Pierpont Morgan, William K. Vanderbilt, August Belmont, Senator G. Peabody Wetmore, C. Oliver Iselin, James R. Keen, John Sanford, Richard T. Wilson, Jr., Harry Payne Whitney, H. T. Oxnard, J. H. Bradford, etc., men whose names stand at the top in social, banking and manufacturing circles.

Also bill 421 instead of being originated by gamblers came from the Virginia Breeders' Association, whose aim is the improvement of horses in the State of Virginia. Its membership includes Hon. Henry Fairfax, president; H. Rozler Dulaney, vice-president; William Corcoran Eustis, treasurer; Messrs. H. T. Oxnard, Henry Harrison, James H. McGavock, William T. Townes, R. J. Hancock, Dr. James Kerr, etc. Instead of Mr. Mackey's race-track gamblers, so much for the origin of the two bills.

The Gray-Percy bill was passed in the New York Legislature, having been reported by the Judiciary Committee. Senator Lexow, then from his place in the Senate, was at the head of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Hamilton Fish, now sub-treasurer of the United States, was speaker; Charles T. Saxton, of ballot reform fame, was the president of the Senate, and Levi P. Morton was Governor. These facts are recited and remembered merely as showing the parties behind the bills, and through whose aid they were made effective.

Killed Pool-rooms.
What has been the result of racing under this law, as conducted by the Jockey Club, acting under the State Racing Commission? Before its passage New York City was infested with pool-rooms, where any one could step in and make a bet on races being run on Long Island, in New Jersey or any State of the Union, and here was the source of the greatest evil of gambling.

Employees who could not hold their positions and get off to go to the races to bet could, on any pretense, step around the corner, make a bet and be at work in half an hour. The Rev. Mr. Sloan, who has done his best to abolish pool-rooms in New York and to regulate the gambling evil, recently stated that during the seven months

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

THREATS TO ARCHBISHOP

Head of New York Catholic Diocese Gets Letters From Anarchists.

NEW YORK, March 3.—His Grace Archbishop Farley, head of this diocese, has received violently worded letters from avowed anarchists, who make threats against him and the Catholic Church, and has caused complaint to be made at police headquarters. The letters are believed to have been sent by the same band of anarchists who have threatened the lives of Catholic priests in Cincinnati and other Western cities. It is believed that they may prove to have a direct connection with the assassination of the Rev. Father Leo Hendrichs by Anarchist Alio at the altar of St. Elizabeth's Church, in Denver, nine days ago.

The order of Secretary Straus, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, for the deportation of such alien anarchists and criminals as the law can reach will be enforced promptly and vigorously by the local and Federal authorities working in harmony with the municipal police. Commissioner of Immigration William Thorn is keenly alive to the situation, and his subordinates are already schooled in what is expected of them. United States District Attorney Stimson intimates that no time would be lost by the Federal officers in complying with the instructions.

It is known that conferences between several local and Federal authorities will be held to-morrow, and it is understood that a representative of the immigration service will confer with the Commissioner of Immigration, with a plan of joint action to be mapped out. Despite qualified denials, justified by the secret nature of the work, it is known that a systematic campaign against those suspected of anarchistic ideas has been quietly waged for months. Detectives are scattered throughout Wall Street and the residential section of the wealthier citizens.

To Keep Out Criminals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Secretary of Commerce and Labor today issued sweeping orders to all inspectors of immigration and immigrant inspectors in charge directing them to confer with the police in their respective jurisdictions and to take steps to prevent the co-operation of the police and detective forces in an effort to rid the country of alien anarchists and criminals falling within the law relating to deportation.

OHIO FOR TAFT

Republicans State Central Committee Made Up Entirely of Taft Men.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 3.—The Republicans of Ohio, who met today in State convention, placed the entire party machinery of the State in the hands of William H. Taft and his presidential followers, and dealt a staggering blow to the interests of Senator Foraker. Foraker, who is the State Central Committee every man who was known to have any bias in their favor. Every member of the new State committee is a Taft man. Walter E. Brown, of Toledo, was elected chairman, and Marshall Karshner, of Columbus, secretary.

The committee on permanent organization decided to-night to report in favor of Attorney-General Waddell L. Ellis for permanent chairman. The platform of the convention will be the platform which will be presented to-morrow has in it to-night a plank commending the "Ohio representatives in Congress," without, however, mentioning any of them by name. At the same time the plank, which is also in the platform to-night, strongly indorses the passage of the railway rate bill, which was opposed in Congress by Senator Foraker.

The convention was called to order by Chairman W. E. Brown, of the State Central Committee, who announced that the temporary organization of the convention would be: Chairman, James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior; Secretary, R. M. Switzer. The mention of Secretary Garfield's name was the signal for an outbreak of applause, which was deepened when he advanced to the front of the platform to deliver his address. Cheers greeted every mention of Taft, and the prediction that Ohio was about to furnish another President created a bedlam of approval.

Following the announcement of the names of the committeemen an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Governor Andrew L. Harris will be renominated for another term by acclamation. Certain mention of his name to-day called forth enthusiastic cheers.

\$70,000,000 STOLEN

Mr. Lloyd, of Missouri, Declares Railroads Have Defrauded Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The charge that the government had been robbed of over \$70,000,000 since 1889 by railroads carrying the mails, was made on the floor of the House of Representatives to-day by Mr. Lloyd, of Missouri. He referred to the new system of weighing the mails recently introduced by the Postmaster-General, and declared that it was an admission that the Post-Office Department had allowed the people of the country to be mulcted out of the sum stated. He demanded to know why suits had not been instituted against the railroads to recover this money. No suits, he charged, had been filed and none suggested.

"I call upon the chairman of the committee to audit and control the expenses of the Post-Office Department," he exclaimed, "to investigate that department and ascertain whether there is anything wrong in it."

Mr. Wagner, of Pennsylvania, the chairman, pledged a careful investigation into the subject.

Mr. Lloyd, referring to the retirement of Mr. Madden, the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, and the proposition to drop twenty-two post-office inspectors, declared that they were from the beginning all "marked" men because of their connection in one way or another with the suppression of certain publications. "We have too much bureaucracy," he exclaimed. "We need more laws and less departmental rule."

WORKING AS MOTORMAN

Hawes Keebler Wanted in Bristol for Murder Arrested in Tampa.

TAMPA, Fla., March 3.—Working quietly as a street car motorman, Hawes Keebler, member of the Hill family gang of the Tennessee mountains, was arrested here today upon identification by Police Chief Caldwell, of Bristol, Tenn. Keebler has a charge of murder pending against him at Bristol, and escaped from jail at Marlon, N. C., several months ago, by knocking down a guard, after being sentenced there for a highway robbery. Keebler admits his identity.

IN BAD TANGLE OVER EXTENSION

House Wants to Stop Business Saturday; Senate in Dangerous Plight.

APPROPRIATION BILL NOT YET REPORTED

Question of Procedure in Blackstone Case Discussed at Length and Upper Branch Rejects Resolution Adopted by Delegates—More Coming To-Day.

THREE definite propositions as to the method of hearing the charges against Judge J. W. G. Blackstone, of Accomac, were submitted to the House of Delegates yesterday morning, and a legal wrangle, in which some of the best informed lawyers of the Legislature disagreed as to constitutional provisions and showed a wide difference of opinion as to the course to be pursued, promptly began and continued for over two hours.

The result did not justify the hopes of those who had labored so desperately over the matter, for the extraordinary conditions in the Senate, where the congestion is so great as to endanger bills, the passage of which is necessary for the conduct of government during the next two years, have created a situation that may upset all plans heretofore considered, and make it necessary for the lawmakers to re-examine the matter, for the extraordinary conditions in the Senate, where the congestion is so great as to endanger bills, the passage of which is necessary for the conduct of government during the next two years, have created a situation that may upset all plans heretofore considered, and make it necessary for the lawmakers to re-examine the matter.

The House Plan.
Especially in view of the fact that the much discussed charges against Judge Rhea came originally from Republican sources, and that the Democratic side at the apparent desire of the minority to avoid all further investigation of the Blackstone matter. The House finally voted for an extension of the session for thirty days; for immediate notice of the charges against him, and for the trial of the judge before the Committee for Courts of Justice of the two branches, sitting in joint session, on March 25th at 2 P. M.

From Saturday night, when the regular session of the General Assembly, according to the House plan, will take an adjournment until March 30th, being only constructively in session, and will reassemble at noon on March 30th to hear only the report of the joint committee in the Blackstone matter. All legislative measures which have not been reached by the hour of adjournment on Saturday night will die a natural death, as no other business will be taken up during the extended session. The members will be without pay except for the necessary expenses of the committee hearing the charges and the traveling expenses of members going to and from their homes. Some doubt has even been expressed as to the legality of the latter proposition.

The Senate Objection.
The House plan did not meet with smooth sailing when it reached the Senate end of the Capitol during the afternoon session, the upper branch showing a hopeless division as to its methods of procedure, cutting down a number of propositions and apparently deciding upon the extreme and the extended session under the resolutions adopted by the delegates. An extra session requires a two-thirds vote, while an extension must have three-fifths of the members voting. With the members divided as they are at present neither side has been able to secure the needed majority.

For the House plan, Judge Blackstone, who is engineering his affairs with great skill, and who are not disposed to drop a stitch at any point, are hoping that the division on the method of procedure between the two houses may be continued until Saturday night, when, with no step taken, or any continued or extra session, the Legislature will adjourn and the whole case against Blackstone will go by default.

A cause of objection in the Senate to the House plan is that the Senate is at work on the appropriation bill, possibly the most vital matter before the Legislature, and has many other important measures pending on its calendar, most of which cannot be reached until the end of the session. The Senate Finance Committee have expressed the opinion that the appropriation bill cannot be reported before Saturday night. In this case some form of extension will be absolutely necessary, as without funds the wheels of government will soon stop.

A number of Senators will actively advocate a compromise proposition to extend the present session without pay for one week, during which general business now before the two bodies will be considered. The houses would then take a recess, returning here on the 25th or 30th for consideration of the Blackstone matter, which would be heard before the joint committee under the plan proposed by the House.

Discussion in House.
The Blackstone report was called up in the House at 10:15 o'clock yesterday morning by Mr. Montague, of Richmond, and on motion of Mr. Jennings, of Lynchburg, the discussion was limited to one hour. The clerk read the resolution embodying the charges against Judge Blackstone and the findings of the committee. As presented by the committee and amended by Mr. Withers, it provided for immediate notice to Judge Blackstone and directed that the Committees for Courts of Justice of the two houses sit in joint session on March 25th at 2 o'clock P. M. to hear the charges and make report to the General Assembly, which is to extend its session thirty days from the time of its adjournment on March 7th. The resolution further provided that both houses take a recess until March 30th, when they will assemble at 12 o'clock to take up no other business than the reports of the committees of the two houses on the Blackstone charges.

Mr. Curlett, of Lancaster, introduced a substitute for the whole, providing that the Governor be requested to convene the Legislature in extra session.

---then Again,
For the First Two Months of 1908
in the Number of Local Advertisements Printed
The Times-Dispatch GAINED 1,048 Advs.

WHY?
IT IS SUPREME IN VIRGINIA.
THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

The News Leader
LOST
919 Advs.

The Evening Journal
LOST
1,097 Advs.

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